STORY OF ABDUCTION

MRS. EVA WALLEN TELLS STRANGE TALE OF ASSAULT.

Delaware Street-Her Hair Cut Off.

A few minutes before midnight last night word was received at the police station of a bold assault and abduction. The account of the affair, which is not credited by the police, reads like an exaggerated bit of dime novel crime, and it seems incredible that such an assault could be made at the time and place without certain detection. The tale is substantiated only by the story

of the woman who was abducted. Between 7:45 and 8 o'clock last night, according to her story, Mrs. Eva Wallen, residing at No. 80 Fort Wayne avenue, was assaulted on North Delaware street, at the mouth of the alley north of Roberts Park Church. She was returning from a store on Massachusetts avenue at the time, and as she reached the mouth of the alley mentioned two men sprang upon her and clapped hands over her mouth, at the same time telling her that if she made the least outcry they would kill her. She says she believes both of the men were white. Both had red handkerchiefs tied over their faces, she says, and the portion of each face exposed over the top of the handkerchiefs, she said again, was black. Both wore black gloves. They talked like negroes, and Mrs. at any time during her exciting experience, saw more of their faces than that which was exposed above the handkerchief masks. and this was black.

After the men had overpowered her she was lifted bodily into a spring wagon standing in the alley and laid full length upon the bottom of the vehicle. She observed as she was being lifted into the wagon that it was drawn by a white horse. After she was put in the bottom of the wagon one of the men drove the horse, while the other sat upon the end gate, after having placed a handkerchief over her mouth and thrusting a revolver in her face, telling her that if she made the least motion or outcry he would kill her.

The wagon started off and drove down the alley, but Mrs. Wallen has not the slightest idea where it eventually went. In a few minutes she became unconscious, either from the effects of chloroform upon the handkerchief which had been placed over her face, or the fright from the as-

It is evident from what she knows of her whereabouts after that time that the wagon was driven to the extreme northeastern the city. Almost from the time was placed in the wagon until she reached the house somewhere in the northeast section she was in a dazed condition. yet she says she remembers the stopping of the wagon, and that she was lifted from it by her assailants and carried into a va-

Then again she passed into a state of total unconsciousness for a short time, and when she again became conscious of what was going on found the two assailants leaning over her. She was told that they wanted her money and intended to have it. They told her that if she did not give up her money at once they would cut off her hair. She dared them to cut it off, and at this each seized her by the hair, which was hanging down her back in two braids. They cut it off with knives and threw it in her face. They then removed her dress, which was an ordinary red wrapper buttoned in the back. They took her pocketbook from her, removed its contents and gave it to her. Again she says she does not remember just what happened in the house, though she remembers some of the words that passed between her and her assailants. After they had removed her dress they told her that she could not leave the house, as they intended to look the doors and take her dress with them. In her condition she did not remember just when the men left the house, but after they had gone she rose from the floor, where she had been, and sought to escape through a window. She found the window had been nailed fast, but, wrapping her handkerchief about her hand, she drew out the nail.

After she escaped from the house she

After she escaped from the house she wandered about the commons and walked for quite a distance without having the faintest idea where she was. While wandering about in this way without her dress she met a woman upon the street and asked her for a dress, telling her what had hapher for a dress, telling her what had happened. The woman went into a house and brought out a dress, which she gave to Mrs. Wallen, assisting her to put it on. Mrs. Wallen then continued her walking without knowing just where she was till she reached the railroad tracks crossing Massachusetts avenue. When she reached this point she obtained her bearings. She continued down the avenue till she reached the corner of Delaware street, where she stopped. While waiting there she asked a man who was passing to go over to Frank man who was passing to go over to Frank Bird's stables and send for a carriage for her. The man was reluctant, but she told him she was sick, and would pay him for his trouble if he would go for the carriage. He then went to the stables and told the man in charge that a woman was standing at the corner and wanted a carriage. One was sent over and the driver recognized Wallen and drove to the Den-House with her. Here put into by her husband, who is a driver for Frank Bird, and was then driven home by her husband. This is one account of her har-

rowing experience.
It was just 10:50 when the call was received at the office of the transfer company for the carriage. Mrs. Wallen told her husband her assailants made no attempt to assault her criminally, and that their evident purpose was robbery. There was a five-dollar gold piece found in her was a five-dollar gold piece found in her pocketbook, however, wrapped in a receipt. This strange feature of the happening was accounted for by some of the persons cognizant of the facts as related by Mrs. Wallen on the theory that her assailants, in the dark, mistook the gold piece sailants, in the dark, mistook the gold piece. for a quarter of a dollar and very con-siderately left her that amount with which to pay her car fare back to the city.

DISCREPANCIES IN HER STORY. Mrs. Wallen Differs in Her Account

of the Abduction. Mrs. Wallen is the young wife of Cart Wallen, a hackman in the employ of the Frank Bird transfer line. She is but a few months past eighteen, and is quite an attractive young woman. A rather pleasing face was, until last night, framed by luxurlous brown tresses that hung almost to her waist. The strands of her braided hair were tied with a bit of brown ribbon fashloned into a knot. The remaining part of the victim's hair lay upon the center table of her modest home last night. She shows that she succeeded in rescuing the detached tresses from the highwaymen and carried them home. At 11:30 o'clock last night Mrs. Wallen was suffering intensely from a nervous chill brought on by the experience of the night. She tossed about the bed on which she was attempting to rest, apparently in great agony, and was scarcely able to tell the details of the affair. The unfortunate woman is the mother of a five months' old child, which is nourished from the bottle, and about 7 o'clock

last night Mrs. Wallen went down town to procure a rubber nipple for the nursing bottle. From her own statement the assault must have occurred about 7:30 o'clock, some time before dark.

"I do not know either of the men," she said to a reporter, "but both of them were short and thick-set. Each of them held a pair of shears, and after I had been forced into the wagon one held me while the other cut my hair off. They threw the hair into my face and I managed to hide it. I don't know where I was taken to, but think it must have been in the direction of Brightwood. After the wagon started one of the men placed a handkerchief over my face. I think it had chloroform on it or some other drug, because I began to feel queer and sleepy. I remem-ber being pulled from a wagon and carried into a house. I would not know the place again if I should see it. I think it place again if I should see it. I think it was a vacant house. I was taken into a dark room and roughly pushed to the floor. The men saw that I was beginning to revive and again applied the handker-chief to my nose, but it was several minutes before the chloroform took effect. The last that I remember was that each of the men had hold of my arms and both were tearing my dress. Then everything was dark again, and when I came to I was alone. It was very dark and I felt awful cold. Then I discovered that my dress was gone and began to realize something of the trouble I was in. I thought perhaps that I could find the dress on the floor, but failed. My pocketbook and watch were in my bosom where I had put them while lying in the wagon, but ten dollars of the money was gone, and there was a five-dollar gold piece in the purse which I do not remember having. My gold water had not been disturbed. When I awoke the room was intensely dark, but I located a window and attempted to raise it. It was wedged tight with a nail, which I managed to draw out. I got the sash up and jumpe out into the yard and then started to the city. I was so dazed from the effects of the chloroform that I couldn't tell where I was, and for a long time I could not find anybody on the street. After a while I met a woman. I think this must have been on Massachusetts or Clifford avenue, for there were a great many railroad tracks near a depot. My arms were bare and I was nearly frozen, but managed to tell the woman how I had been treated and asked her to let, me have a dress. I remember her taking me to her house and of putting a dress on me. Then she directed me to the city. I walked a long way and was almost ready to fall, when I met two men, to whom I told my story. They called a hack for me, and I was taken to the Denison, where my husband is stationed with one of Bird's carriages. I can't understand how that gold piece came into my pocketbook, for I had but ten dollars in paper and a small amount of silver. The men took the paper money, but did not touch the silver. I can't tell whether I was mistreated in any other me. Then she directed me to the city. tell whether I was mistreated in any other way or not, for I lost my senses after I was taken into that house. It will be noticed that Mrs. Wallen's

ing in a measure almost beyond credence She first said that the men did not cut off her hair until they reached the house the northeastern part of the city, but after midnight she told Captain Campbell that they cut her hair off when she first resisted them on Delaware street. The stories also differ as to the implement used in detaching her tresses. She also said at one time that the woman whom she met gave her the dress, and that she need not return it as it was an old one. This kind Samaritan, it appears, also dressed the unfortunate woman out in the street instead of taking her to the house. The dress is a garment of good quality and fit Mrs. Wal-len as if it had been made for her. Another of her stories is that she promised to return the dress, although she does not know where the woman lives. She says the woman told her that she had packed up all of her trunks and was going to leave the city. Mrs. Wallen accounts for the fact that her watch was not stolen because she had buried it in her bosom. When she went to Dill's drug store to make her purchase she states that she gave a small boy 5 cents to go in and buy the article she wanted. She said a number of young men were in the store, and as she was not well dressed she did not care to enter.

Mrs. Wallen has only had slight ailments recently and her family is at utter loss to account for the strange assault. She has no enemies and had only been out of school two years. Her assailants made no attempt to take advantage of her except

to rob her and cut off her hair. OPPOSED TO "MALE."

New York Women Want the Word Out of the Constitution.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 31.-The Assembly Chamber was filled to-night with hundreds of women from all parts of the State, here in advocacy of the movement to abolish the word "male" from the Constitution. The constitutional convention committee on suffrage had charge of the hearing, and among the prominent women present were Mrs. Lillie Deveraux Blake, Mrs. Mary P. Jacobi, Mrs. Arthur Brooks, Miss Estelle Clayton, Mrs. Harriet H. Cahoon, Mrs. J. Clayton, Mrs. Harriet H. Cahoon, Mrs. J.

A. Judge, Mrs. Jennings Demorest, Miss Harriet Keyser, Mrs. Robert B. Minturn, Miss Minturn, Miss Lowell, Miss Elizabeth Chanler, Miss Margaret Chanter, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. George Place, Miss Edith Black, Miss Isabel Harris, Mrs. James Mores, Mrs. Walter Mendelson, Mrs. William Sherman, Mrs. Kittredge, Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Cornelia Hood, Mrs. Snow, Mrs. Kate Stagg, Mrs. Emma Trapper, Mrs. Mary Seymour Howell and Mrs. Greenleaf. The speakers were Mrs. Dr. Jacobi, Lillie Deveraux Blake, Miss Margaret Chanler, of New York, Miss Harriet Keyser and Mrs. Greenleaf.

Cave Is a St. Louis Divine.

ST. LOUIS, May 31.—The Rev. R. C. Cave, who made the sensational address at the unveiling and dedication of a monument to the memory of private soldiers and sallors of the Confederacy at Rich-mond, Va., yesterday, is a resident of this city. He is pastor of a fashionable sec-tarian church in the West End and is well known as a prominent advocate of the movement begun in the congress of religious at the world's fair in favor of the establishment of a nonsectarian church.

Appeal from Jenkins's Decision. CHICAGO, May 31.—The appeal of P. M. Arthur, chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and the employes of the Northern Pacific railroad from the decision of Judge Jenkins in refusing to dissolve the anti-strike injunction came up to-day in the United States Court of Appeals. After hearing preliminary arguments the court announced that to-morrow a decision will be given as to whether it will hear the case or certify it to the Supreme Court.

Don't Want Her Money.

CHICAGO, May 31.-While no executive action has been taken, the officers at the W. C. T. U. headquarters are unanimous in their resolve that Miss Willard be not allowed to return any part of her salary paid her during her absence from America.

Killed by a Boller Explosion.

CIRCLEVILLE, O., May 3i.—The boiler at Frank Haynes's sawmill, near Adelphio, exploded this afternoon, killing engineer Joseph Stewber and the sawyer, Sherman Waite and breaking both legs of Willis Waite and badly injuring Samuel Sullivan.

Sunday Train to Madison.

The Pennsylvania line has put on a train between Indianapolis and Madison to run on Sundays only, leaving Indianapolis at 7:30 a. m. and returning leave Madison at 6 p. m., stopping at all intermediate sta-

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by drug-gists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

25c a bottle. Swifter than fire is the progress of a cough. Fight it from the start with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. All diseases of the throat and lungs are controllable by this wonderful counter irritant. Be in time. Don't suffer the disease to make a dangerous headway. Sold by all druggists. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute.

GEN. HEWSTON HELD

THE CALIFORNIAN TO BE TRIED AT LONDON FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

Witnesses Testify that When He Was Jostled He Thrust His Umbrella Into a Street Musician's Eye.

LONDON, May 31.-In Clerkenwell Police Court this morning the American who gave his name as Gen. John Hewston, who is charged with causing the death of George Burton, the itinerant musician, yesterday, by thrusting the point of his umbrella into the latter's left eye, was remanded on bail

General Hewston, who is about sixty-nine years of age, described himself as a chemist. He was charged with manslaughter in causing the death of Burton. By the direction of the United States consulate the General was defended by solicitor Ricketts. Benjamin Bowering, an employe of the vestry, testified that, at 4:45 p. m. yesterday, he saw three street musicians, carrying a harp, a tin whistle and a camp stool, cross Acton street, Gray's Inn road. Gen. Hewston was walking on the opposite side of the street. As the musicians passed the General the harp caught in the latter's arm. General Hewston thereupon pushed the man who was carrying the harp and the musician protested. General Hewston replied: "You hit me on the arm, and, holding up his umbrella, said: "I will poke your eye with this." The man carrying the camp stool responded: "Well, do it." The General, added the witness, then thrust his umbrella into the eye of the musician and walked away. The witness followed and stopped him. Shortly afterward the police arrested the General. Upon cross-examination of the witness Mr. Ricketts asked whether the man carrying the camp stool had not threatened the General with stool had not threatened the General with it, remarking: "I will poke your eye with this." The witness, in reply, said: "I did hear him make such a remark. He held up the camp stool in a threatening manner and the prisoner thrust the umbrella very quickly, his arm almost brushing my face. David Petber, one of the musicians who was in the company of Burton, testified that he was carrying a harp, that George had a tin whistle and Burton a camp stool. General Hewston knocked against the harp and then turned deliberately and thrust his umbrella into Burton's face. The witness heard no previous conversation between Burton and the General. Burton certainly the General nor did he threaten him with

Sebastian George said that at the time of the collision between General Hewston and Burton he was a little in advance of his companions. He heard murmurs and, turning round, saw the prisoner strike Burton in the eye. Burton screamed with pain and fell to the pavement with blood streaming from his eye. Hewston walked off, saying to a man near him: "If you try to stop me, I will serve you the same."
George asserted that Burton was carrying
the campstool under his arm when he

crossed the street.

Henry Atkinson, a surgeon attached to the Reval Free Hospital, said the point of the umbrella penetrated the brain. Directly the eye was removed Burton died. Solicitor Ricketts, in applying for ball on behalf of General Hewston, said nobody regretted the unfortunate occurrence more than the prisoner, who was well known in the United States, and who, for fourteen years, had been in charge of the National Guard of California. General Collins, the Guard of California. General Collins, the United States consul-general in London, and Hon. L. A. Lathrop, the United States consul at Bristol, were both willing to become sureties for the appearance of Hewston. The magistrate remanded Hewston for a week, and accepted bail to the amount of f1,000.

General Hewston stated, before leaving the Police Court, that he has an important witness who will show that he acted in self-

witness who will show that he acted in selfdefense. The General is confident he will be acquitted, as the autopsy, he says, clearly established the fact that the wound must have been inflicted accidentally. Gen. Hewston is the guest of Lorin A. Lathrop, the United States consul at Bristol, at the latter's temporary residence at King's Cross. Mr. Lathrop had hastened to Lon-Cross. Mr. Lathrop had hastened to London from Bristol in order to assist his friend. Mr. Lathrop said the General had been in London for two months past for the purpose of carrying out an extensive financial operation, and was already perparing to return home. According to Mr. Lathrop, the evidence presented to-day was merely of a formal nature, as General Hewston reserves his defense and can produce several witnesses who, will fully confirm his own statement that he acted confirm his own statement that he acted in self-defense. Mr. Lathrop said: "Gen. Hewston tells me that the deceased held up a campstool in his right hand before him, threatening to strike. The General him, threatening to strike. The General lifted up his umbrella, with the view of warding off the blow. Before he was aware of it the ferule entered Burton's eye. General Hewston's friends greatly rely upon the result of the autopsy to-morrow or Saturday, which, they are confident, with the testimony of eyewitnesses, will exonerate the General and lead to his speedy liberation.

Mr. Lathrop, referring to the General's probity, says that his reputation was so great that the gold bars which he refined at his works were the only bars accepted in the Bank of England without re-

An Old-Time Californian. SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.-Gen. John Hewston, the Californian mentioned in last night's dispatches as having killed one of a gang of street musicians who attacked him in the streets of London, is one of the best known of the old Californians. He came to San Francisco in 1848, and established an assaying business, in which he was soon prominent. In the stirring vigflant days he was an active factor, being a noted athlete and a man of bravery. In pursuing his vocation he established the Francisco Metalurgical and Refining Company, and had as his partners at the William Alvord and Thomas Brown Wakalo, the wealthy druggist, and people of similar note. He accumulated a fortune in mining operations, and then lost the greater portion of it. Upon the loss of his fortune he retired to his ranch in Alameda county, and since then he has led the quiet life of a herdsman. He is over seventy years old, but his vitality and muscular ability is unimpaired. He was one of the earliest to interest himself in club athletics in the early days, and he had a great local reputation for feats of strength and skill. He was one of the earliest members of the Bohemian Club. At each midsummer links he headed the persons who went to the jinking grounds in advance to prepare the forest for the festivities. On these occasions he camped in the open air for a month at a time, and, notwithstanding his years, feared no amount of exposure. A few months ago he made a trip into the Death valley country to look into some mining property, and then went to London to engineer the negotiations for the sale of the mine. In San Francisco it is felt certain that he must have been hard pressed before he made any attack on those assaulting him, though, despite his years, he is well able to care for himself in any

sort of a row. Gresham's Aid Requested. SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.-W. H. Dimond, major general of the California National Guard, has sent a message to Secretary of State Gresham requesting official action by the State Department in behalf of Gen. John Hewston, jr., under arrest in London. M. D. Grimwood, vice commander of the Veteran National Guard of California, also sent a similar message to the Secretary, asking him to use all proper and necessary steps for the release of General Hewston, who is ex-commander of the Veteran National Guard. General Hewston is indorsed by General Dimond and Commander Grimwood as being worthy American citizen.

MODERN BATTLESHIPS.

Constructions Admirably Adapted to Self-Destruction. Pittsburg Dispatch.

The naval war vessels that typify the modern conception of sea-fighting qualities represent only a theoretical, or rather let it be said, an ideal expression. It is beginning to dawn on the minds most vitally interested that the great armored war ships are neither efficient nor safe. The fate of the vaunted Victoria last summer, that found an eighty-fathom bottom from the result of an accident while maneuvering with other vessels, and the more rethe Aquidaban, from damage inflicted by a torpedo, has put a practical side to the conception of modern armament that the idealistic theorizers seem not to have had in their reckonings.

The French Minister of Marine, otherwise the Secretary of the Navy, considers the structures recently built at Toulon entirely unseaworthy, and declares that they will turn upside down in their first encounter with a heavy sea. The loss of the Victoria, together with Admiral Tryon and his gallant men, and the behavior of another favorite of the royal navy, on the Bay of Fundy, has touched the English admiralty in a sensitive place, and their opinions now coincide with those of the

Hard Times Unseasonable Weather

And many other reasons, have caused an unusually small sale of the higher grades of Clothing this Spring. Unless we can sell these fine Suits within the next four weeks, we'll have to carry them over to next year. We don't propose to carry them over. If there are not so very many people who wish to pay \$22, \$25, \$28 or \$30 for a Spring Suit, there are thousands who are more than willing to pay

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French department. Our own Naval Department, which seems a sort of imitative echo to those of Europe, is in considerable turmoil, but may succeed in turning public attention from colossal blundering in the row over blow holes in armor plate. On this subject the Chicago Herald rises to remark in a sarcastic vein that "If these vessels are abandoned there will have been a great deal of money wasted upon a useless experiment. As a matter of fact that stanch and gallant old craft, the battleship Illinois, appears to be the only one that will return value received for the money spent in its construction. It can be turned into sidewalks or South-side flats when its days of plowing the raging

It would have been a thousand times bet-

ter had the Victoria been towed with lighters and grounded as near as possible to some English city and fitted up and rented out as an apartment building, than to allow her to float under the delusion that she was a war vessel, and thus entrap some hundreds of men to sudden and inglorious death. No one that rode on the Resolution during that Biscay storm, which was not at all phenomenal, had any idea of other fate than had befallen the Victoria only a few months before. It was a lesson of most arrived import for a continuent of most awful import, for a contingent of men to be cooped up in practically air-tight quarters for eighteen long hours, with all the hatchways closed, the vessel drifting helplessly, lurching from side to side 45 degrees and the seas washing over her decks. And yet there is not now what is considered a first-class armored vessel affoat that would not, under similar conditions, involve the same experiences, and the escape of the Resolution from foundering was little short of the miraculous. To this complexion have the world's na-vies come at last that in an age of steel and of boasted superior intelligence, with unlimited resources and after an immense expenditure of money, the deep is dotted with crazy constructions nowise so well adapted to anything as to self-destruction. Where such an enormous weight and clumsiness are involved, the least detriment to the hull or a little displacement of the center of gravity puts everything into most serious jeopardy. The eternally vigilant law of gravitation is on the alert and ever ready to improve its opportunity and the modern naval construction raises the question whether the conceptions concerning armament ever come from minds that hole one single scintillant gleam of an idea of natural law. These are not merely theoretical protests; they are objections that have been sustained in practical demonstra-tion, in tests of weakness that carried sor-

Please Classify Him. Minneapolis Tribune.

should voice its condemnation.

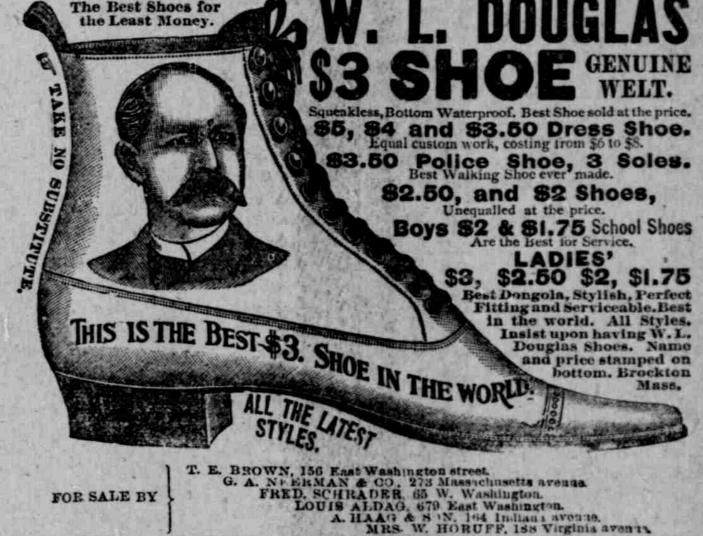
row into hundreds of homes, and any fur-ther repetitions should be held and treated

as simple manslaughter. An indignant world

"It is to be hoped that during their fishing cruise," remarks the Chicago Record, "Mr. Cleveland will not, in a moment of mental abstraction, use Walter Q. Gresham for bait. " Does the Record regard Mr. Gresham as a frog, a minnow or a plain

Will Vaccinate in November. Chicago Inter Ocean.

Grover Cleveland, Congress, the Coxey armies, strikes and seventeen-year locusts are a big load for the same year. There is but little chance to do any vaccination to stop them before the November elections.



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